



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

All the ports on the west coast of South America, from Valparaiso to Payta, may be regarded as probably or actually infected.

Several cases of smallpox have occurred recently in Callao, but as yet they have not been reported officially to this office.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce informs me that on the recent voyage of the steamship *Pizarro* 19 sheep died en route. This was quite a large per cent of the actual number aboard. I have repeatedly inspected the animals aboard vessels, and made inquiries as to the deaths among them, but so far have encountered no sick ones. At Antofagasta, about the time of the outbreak of plague at that port, a number of cattle were landed which were ill and dying from some apparently infectious disease. I have the sanction of the authorities here to condemn and kill for bacteriological examination any animals on board ship that may appear ill.

In Payta plague continues unabated. I have not the exact number of cases which have occurred, but would estimate it at 40 or more to date. At the present writing there are 20 cases in the lazaretto at this place. Only coastwise vessels are calling there at present. One of the cases of plague noted in the report for Lima for the week ended July 2 was imported from Payta. The patient, an Indian boy of 10 years, is reported to have been ill on arrival and died three days later without having been isolated.

#### *Suspect plague at Salaverry.*

The United States consular agent at Salaverry wires, under date of July 8, as follows: "During the past few days there were 4 suspicious deaths at Salaverry, the last yesterday. The last twenty-four hours have been without new developments. Physicians so far do not declare it bubonic." I am indebted to the American consul in Callao for this telegram.

#### PORTO RICO.

#### *Report from San Juan—Quarantine transactions for month of June, 1904—Vital statistics—Smallpox.*

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, July 20, as follows:

San Juan: Vessels inspected, 20; vessels issued bills of health, 32; vessels held in quarantine, 4; persons detained in quarantine, 5.

The vessels held in quarantine were the Red D Line steamers *Philadelphia* and *Caracas*, the former twice, and the Spanish steamship *Manuel Calvo*. The Red D Line vessels came from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao, and the Spanish steamer from Central and South American ports. They were permitted to take on passengers and cargo under guard while in this port.

The general sanitary condition of this port is good, and there are no quarantinable diseases reported except a very mild form of smallpox. During June there were 24 cases under treatment, with no deaths.

The following is a summary of the transactions at the six subports:

Number of vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 7; at Arecibo, 2; at Humacao, 2; at Aguadilla, 1; at Arroyo, 1; at Fajardo, 6.

The number of bills of health issued at the subports was as follows: Mayaguez, 12; Arecibo, 7; Humacao, 4; Aguadilla, 1, and Fajardo, 3.

The report of mortuary statistics for June, 1904, shows 111 deaths at Mayaguez, 2 from enteric fever, 18 tuberculosis, 1 diphtheria, and 12

anemia; 43 deaths, 8 from anemia, at Humacao; 94 deaths, 9 from tuberculosis and 10 from anemia, at Arecibo; 40 deaths, 5 from tuberculosis and 6 from anemia, at Aguadilla; 33 deaths, 1 from diphtheria, at Fajardo, and 12 deaths at Arroyo.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from any of the subports.

*Vital statistics of San Juan for month of June, 1904.*

Number of births reported .....	70
Number of stillborns .....	11
Number of deaths reported .....	71
Number and causes of deaths:	
Tuberculosis .....	8
Cancer .....	3
Bronchitis .....	5
Meningitis .....	3
Enteritis .....	2
Typhoid fever .....	3
Typhoid malaria .....	1
Tetanus .....	2
Broncho-pneumonia .....	1
Pernicious fever .....	3
Leprosy, tubercular .....	1
Gangrene .....	1
Gastro-enteritis .....	6
Peritonitis .....	1
All other causes .....	31
Total .....	71

*Report from Ponce—Vital statistics.*

*Number of causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country) during the month of June, 1904.*

Diseases of—		Tuberculosis .....	15
Digestive system .....	52	Uncinariasis .....	3
Nervous system .....	5	Accidents .....	2
Circulatory system .....	27	Without official data .....	17
Respiratory system .....	16	Total .....	169
Malarial fever .....	11		
Nephritis .....	4	June, 1903:	
Puerperal fever .....	1	Deaths .....	164
Rhachitis .....	2	Births .....	167
Old age .....	6	June, 1904:	
Cancer .....	1	Deaths .....	169
Tetanus .....	6	Births .....	160
Atrophy .....	1		

**TURKEY.**

*Report from Bagdad—Reappearance of cholera.*

Vice-consul Hürner reports, June 30, as follows:

According to advice of the inspector of quarantine, dated June 25, 1904, cholera has reappeared in this town as well as in the following villages:

*South.*—Kerbela, Nedjef, Hilla, Koufa, Kindieh, Messeieb, Divanieh, Amara.

*North.*—Kazemein, Bakouba, Schahraban, Chosrabad, Samara.

*Weekly sanitary bulletin.*

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
<i>South of Bagdad.</i>			<i>North of Bagdad.</i>		
Kerbela .....	64	74	Kazemein .....	3	3
Nedjef .....	77	156	Bakouba .....	2	3
Hilla .....	51	146	Schahraban .....	5	5
Koufa .....	8	4	Chosrabad .....	2	1
Kindieh .....	1	1	Samara .....	1	1
Messeieb .....	1	1	Bagdad .....	3	1
Divanieh .....	3	2			
Amara .....	8	7			